

# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1856.

Number 5.

**DR. A. M. NESBITT**  
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.  
Salisbury, May 17, 1856. 1—tf.

**DR. CHARLES T. POVE**  
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.  
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 114

**DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN**  
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,  
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.  
Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**  
(Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.)  
**GENERAL COMMISSION**  
AND  
**FORWARDING MERCHANT.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sale or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
June 1, 1855. 1—4m 1y.

**WM. K. BRAILSFORD,**  
**Commission Merchant**  
AND AGENT FOR  
**Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.**  
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.  
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

**S. L. DOWELL, R. I. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL.**  
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

**DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.**  
**FACTORS.**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,  
**NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transport their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.  
LIST OF REFERENCES GIVEN AT  
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

**G. A. NUFFEER, R. E. HENDRIX,**  
**NUEFFER & HENDRIX,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**FOR THE SALE OF**  
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

**W. S. LAWTON & CO.**  
Upland and Sea Island Cotton  
AND RICE  
**Factors,**  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
**Merchants,**  
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c. Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Distilleries, Champagne, Spirits, Turpentine, Long-leaf, Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.  
Nov. 20 24.

**W. H. MARSH,**  
**Commission Merchant.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

**PETER W. HINTON**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
**TOWN POINT**  
NORFOLK, VA.  
Special Attention Paid to Selling  
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,  
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

**REFER TO**  
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.  
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.  
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Wm. V. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Wm. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.  
August 16, 1855.

**THE** Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small red Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.  
GEO. VOGLER.  
3901,  
Feb. 24, '55

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE** creditors of William Heathman's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. Positive notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of officers,  
JACOB FRALEY, Adm.  
June 3; 161

## STAGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.  
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.  
Nov. 17, 1853. 1—tf.

**GRAND LECTURER.**  
**ALEXANDER MURDOCH** Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.  
May 28, 1856. 1—tf.

**DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,**  
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.  
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years. I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.  
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—1f.

**BRYAN & OLDHAM,**  
**GROCERS**  
AND  
**Commission Merchants,**  
WILMINGTON N. C.  
1 y.—52, pd.

**Dr. S. REEVES**  
HAS permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.  
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.  
May 6, 1855. 471

## New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**  
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.  
F. H. BAUM & CO.  
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—1f.

**P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.**

## KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



## BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware**, one door above Borden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of **TIN WARE** constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

## COOK-STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the **MORNING STAR**, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.  
February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

**ROWLAND & BROTHERS,**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

## REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Alamance County, N. C.  
John Newlin & Sons, do. "  
Wm. R. Albright, do. "  
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. "  
John Long, Randolph do. "  
J. H. Haughton, Chatham do. "  
James Webb, Person do. "  
H. E. G. Reade, Orange do. "  
P. C. Cameron, do. "  
John F. Lynn, do. "  
Henry Whitted, do. "  
And many others.  
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20, 1856. 37—1y.

**JAMES HORAH,**  
**WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.)  
**KEEPS** constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.  
March 11, 1856. 38—1y

## SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

### MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein."

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States."

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwieldy policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTION. AL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

Mr. FILLMORE, intending to be complimentary to the politicians who surrounded him on his arrival at New York, said that when he stepped on shore at Naples he was surrounded by beggars, but in New York he was surrounded by freemen. It is a little curious that Mr. Fillmore should have thought of beggars the moment he was surrounded by politicians.

### Interesting Communications.

For the Banner.  
MESSRS. EDITORS.—The old line Whigs seem just now to be an object of special interest to both political parties. To judge from the number and tone of the articles that appear in the papers, the whigs must be in great need of instruction as to how they ought to vote in the coming presidential election. Of course any whig with common sense knows how to appreciate this apparent concern—both parties need votes.

The contest in this State will be between Fillmore and Buchanan, and as neither of them are whigs, those persons who still bear that title, will not vote for either because he is not of their party. No doubt the vote will be divided to some extent between the two. I shall not call in question the intelligence nor the honesty of those who expect to vote for Fillmore. But it seems a little strange to me that any man should be expected to vote with that party, in order to carry out whig principles. It may be true that more Whigs than Democrats joined the new party, but they did not join it as Whigs, and the party in its published platform sets forth nothing which had before been peculiar to the whig party. But on the contrary they use the following language in reference to the old parties, classing the Whig and Democratic parties together.

"The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either." Let any one who still adhere to the old Whig principles examine either of the K. N. platforms, and see if there is one word said about a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.—This has been the main plank in the Whig platform in our State for the last few years, and yet many of our prominent statesmen have gone into the new party which says not one word on the subject. The same is true with regard to the tariff question, the limitation of the veto power, &c.—they give up all and take new issues.

Let a man compare the position of the old Whig and K. N. parties in this State. For the last few years the Whig party was in favor of a convention to amend the constitution, and they took strong ground against amendments by the legislature. And now while the Democratic party is still opposed to a convention and in favor of amending by the legislature, how does the new party stand? I quote from their platform adopted at Greensboro.—

"Whereas, there exist various and conflicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, both as to the propriety of amending the State constitution as well as the manner and extent to which amendments should be made. Resolved, that in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trampled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions, made up by former political organizations, the party, eschewing sectional issues in the State as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the representative basis of the present constitution."

Silent as the grave on all subjects, about which the Whigs and Democrats differed, but on the basis question, concerning which the Whigs and Democrats did not differ in their platform of 1854, they speak out. Can any Whig say whether the new party, that now courts his favor, is for or against a convention. It is quite easy to see the reason of their non-committal—there are democrats in the party who are no doubt opposed to a convention. Another reason which the special friends of the Whigs, the Know Nothings, urge against their voting for Buchanan, is that he did not treat their old party leader Henry Clay, right. Without going into the merits of that question now, I would simply ask, even admitting all that is said about Buchanan in that affair

to be true, if it is any more consistent in a Whig to go for Donelson—did not Donelson help to defeat Henry Clay in 1844? He boasts that he learned his political principles from Gen. Jackson, that the democratic party is his, that he is the same Jackson Democrat yet. Were ever any true men more completely the antipodes of each other than Jackson and Clay? And now Donelson is leaping fulsome praises on Jackson's administration! See his speech in New York in 1855, he says, "you desire to hear how I, an old friend and relative of Andrew Jackson—his private secretary during his Presidency, and for more than thirty years, up to the last hours of his life, enjoying the purest access to all his papers, and maintaining the most intimate and confidential relations with him can defend the principles of the newly organized American party. Listen to me, fellow citizens, and I think I can satisfy you, not only that I am consistent, but the every motive of patriotism and public duty demanded of me the abandonment of a party which no longer practices the old fashioned democracy of Jefferson Madison and Jackson. The same "old fashioned democracy" which Henry Clay spent the best years of his life in opposing, and yet Mr. Donelson would have it that the new party is to carry out the principles of this "old fashioned democracy." He also abused Fillmore during his administration. I am not surprised that Whigs should vote for Fillmore on the ground that he made a good president before, or that although, they do not belong to the new party for approve its principles still they prefer it with all its faults to the Democratic party. But to hear a whig of intelligence say the new party embodies the principles of the Whig party is surprising indeed. I have no abusive epithets to apply to any party, but I ask a careful perusal of the facts above stated, which I think clearly show that no Whig, as such, is under the smallest obligation to vote with the K. N's.

I will now give a few reasons why a Whig may vote for Buchanan. He is acknowledged to be a statesman of age, experience and distinguished ability, sound, conservative and cautious in his views and actions. He has been placed in high and responsible stations, and has been found equal to them. The same, and nothing more can be said of Fillmore.—Why then, it may be asked, should a Southern man prefer Buchanan? One object of the Know Nothing party, it was boastfully said, was to put down sectional feeling and cement the bonds of the Union. What is now the state of things; in the North a powerful party has sprung up avowedly sectional. And in what condition is the K. N. party to oppose this Northern organization? They have quarreled among themselves, about this very subject of slavery, until they have split to pieces, and now present, instead of one, three candidates for the presidency. If they cannot maintain their own party organization, how can they be expected to give peace to the country, on the very subject which has caused them to divide. After the first split in June, 1855, we were told by Mr. Rayner, that there were too brigades to the American party, one Northern and one Southern. Who now commands the northern brigades? Mr. Banks, the present Speaker of the House elected without a southern vote has been nominated by them for the presidency. It is therefore evident to any reflecting mind that when that portion of the north which appears Democratic, is divided into three or four nearly equal parts, Fillmore will stand no reasonable chance of being elected, and the vote of this State being cast for him might have the effect to cause the election to go the House—an event to be deprecated by every Southern man. Entertaining these views as I do honestly, though I may be mistaken, I consider it clearly my duty to vote for Buchanan. Even southern Know Nothings preferred a Democrat to Banks, himself a Know Nothing, for Speaker. In the Presidential election we have but one vote, we can not vote for our favorite until we see no chance of his election, as the K. N. did for speaker, and then vote for a Democrat, therefore why not vote for a Democrat at once if we believe the country will be benefited by it. CLARENDON.

Salisbury, July 8th, 1856.

### THE STAMPEDE.

Ten out of the fifteen electors appointed by the know-nothings for Virginia declined! Probably no such complete exfoliation was ever known in the history of any party in the State. And had Bauline's order ever deserved the name of a party, this extraordinary stride to ruin might never have befallen it. As it is, half a dozen years hence, it will seem one of the most astounding of historical phenomena that a movement so irredeemably grovelling should have ever been able to sit up its organization and its advocates in the common wealth of Washington and Jefferson.

Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

## For the Banner.

NEWTON, July 5th, 1856.

The recent action of the Directors of the Western N. C. R. R., renders it necessary that this county should have a public hearing. In order that the claims of Catawba county may be understood it will be necessary that the history of this R. R. be reviewed.

After the charter was granted two routes presented themselves to the company, one south of the Catawba river, through this county, the other on the north through Alexander and Caldwell.

As on the Central R. R. it was understood that the choice would be determined by the amount of subscription upon the two lines.—Books for conditional subscription were opened in the two sections, those in this county upon the condition that the road should pass through the town of Newton.

A subscription upon this basis of upwards of a hundred thousand dollars was made in this county, and laid before the Commissioners and subscribers in other counties. Assurances, both private and public, were given to the Commissioners of this county, from nearly all the leading subscribers, that if that subscription be made unconditional, the road should pass through the town of Newton.—That pledge was considered here as binding as if made by a direct vote of the company, and believing it to be made in good faith, and that it would be followed by straightforward and honorable action, the commissioners of this county, acting under the direction of their constituents, made an unconditional subscription of \$100,000, and secured the charter of the road. So far everything was done, or supposed to be done, in perfect good faith. The company was organized, and an engineer appointed, for whom this county threw all her influence, since she supposed he could be trusted with her interests. A vote was taken making Newton a point, and the Engineer was instructed to make his surveys accordingly.

The work went on, the road was let to Statesville, and Fredell and Rowan had secured all they needed. In the mean time, the Eastern directors, by resignation, had been almost entirely changed, and a new order of things was to be brought about. Yet this county reposed unyielding confidence in the word of the company. But suddenly in the midst of this confidence, waited along as if on the breath of a secret conspiracy, like a clap of thunder in an unclouded sky, comes the report that Newton was to be passed by, the word of the company was to be broken, the interests of the county neglected, and in the place of their hard-earned dollars the "Catawba Dutch" were to receive only injury.

What the motive may be, we scarcely know,—outsiders tell us we have been gulled and deceived, we say that an attempt has been made to violate the pledges given us.—We say too that the estimates of the Engineers are enormously high—we understand nearly twice the cost of the Central road—and that those for this vicinity, upon the strength of which the road is sought to be taken from us, are based upon opinion and not upon actual survey. We never supposed that the road could be built through the town, as cheaply as upon the barren ridge to the north. We supposed it was to be a people's road, for the accommodation of the community, and for that we pledged our money. Any man of experience knows that the prosperity of the town and county go hand in hand, and for that end the citizens of Catawba, with surprising unanimity, seek the prosperity of their town.

But it may be claimed that corporations have no souls, that the pledges of the company are good for nothing, and that the claims of particular sections are of no moment. Let us learn to estimate pledges at nothing, let us rise above all obligations and build the road where it can be built cheapest—if on an inaccessible ridge, let us "deprecate" the fate of Newton and shed hollow condolence over the ruin of the county.

What then? The importance and usefulness of the road depend upon the increase of wealth along its line, the productions it calls out and conveys to market, and the convenience it affords the community. Let us see how that applies to this county and to this road.

The larger portion of the valuable lands and wealth of this county lies south of the town of Newton, on the South Fork and Clark's creek, and has its natural outlet in the direction of Charlotte—this is best shown by the fact that of the \$100,000 subscription, scarcely \$5,000, is north of the road as surveyed through the town of Newton. Still if the road is brought through the town this trade will all centre here, these lands will increase in value, and the county, the State, and the road will all be enriched by the prosperity of our citizens.—All our interests will flourish, business be created for the road, and mutual benefit be conferred upon all. But let this new suicidal project be carried out. The road will pass then through the poorer section of the county, the rich lands will scarcely be benefited by

it, by far the larger part of the trade will go to Charlotte and Lincolnton, Newton will decay, and all our interests will languish—and worse than all, the surplus money of the county will be wrested from us to work our own ruin.—The county will not prosper, the State will not be benefited, and the road itself will suffer.—The good of the State requires that one of two things be done. Either bring the road thro' the town of Newton, and develop to the utmost the resources of the county, or carry it north of the river and develop our neighboring counties, surrender our subscription and suffer us to improve the natural channel of our trade and the resources of our county. There is no middle course. The proposal we will accomplish neither purpose.

We ask and insist that the pledges made to us be redeemed, and our interests consulted, knowing that what we ask for ourselves we ask in behalf of the State and the Rail Road. In conclusion we have only to say that the people of this county are honest and generous in spirit. They know how to reward their friends and they will know how to reward their enemies. We shall mark those who are for and who are against us and we shall reward them according to their deserts.

## CATAWBA.

THE POLITICAL EDITOR.—We have the pleasure of announcing to the readers of the American Banner, that Mr. John T. Smith, an able writer and a zealous American, who has been connected with the Mississippi press for fourteen years, has been engaged to take charge of the political department of this paper, during the canvass. Mr. Smith, though a remarkably courteous and amiable gentleman, has fought five duels, killing his man every time. He brings into the political canvass, besides a general stock of political information and a zeal for the cause, two bowie knives, one of Par on Beecher's Sharpe rifles, two six-shooters, and sundry canes and shilleahs, not to speak of two pair of brass knuckles. We bespeak for Mr. Smith a cordial reception by the press gang.

P. S.—Mr. Smith brings into the service a ferocious pair of whiskers and a diabolical mustache, which will carry dismay into the ranks of the adversary. He has not yet arrived at his post—his dagger-point, by the way, may be seen at Gursey's, taken in the *Illustrations* of that artist.

N. B.—Challenges received from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

P. P. S.—No one need stay away on account of ineligibility; Mr. S. regards any one sufficiently a gentleman to fight with him, or treat him, which latter can be attended to during the hour for receiving challenges—preference given to brandy juleps extra strong. Yazoo Banner.

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.—"Pray tell me my dear, what is the cause of those tears?"  
"Oh! such disgrace! I have opened one of your letters, supposing it to be addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?"  
"But the contents—such disgrace!"  
"What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit for my wife to read?"  
"Oh, no! It is couched in the most chaste language. But the disgrace!"

The husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. Reader, you couldn't guess the cause in a coon's age. It was no other than a bill from the Printer, for nine year's subscription! The most sensible woman in all creation! She ought to be admitted a member of the craft.

LOSS OF A WIFE.—In the court of sessions, in Scotland, the judges who do not attend or give a proper excuse for their absence, are fined, but it is common on the first of the session to send an excuse to the Lord President. Lord Stonefield having sent such an excuse, on the President mentioning it, the Lord Justice Clerk said in his broad dialect—  
"What excuse can a stout fellow like him have?"  
"My Lord said the President, "he has lost his wife."  
The Justice, who was fitted with a Xantippe, replied—  
"Has he? That is a good excuse, indeed. I wish we had a' the same."

THE WIFE.—Miss Bremer beautifully expresses a good wife's duty: "if you will learn the seriousness of life, and its beauty also, live for your husband; be like the nightingale to his domestic life; be to him like the sun-beams between the trees; unite yourself inwardly to him; be guided by him; make him happy; and then you will understand what is the best happiness of life, and will acquire, in your own eyes, a worth with God and with man."

Scolding never did anybody good. It hurts the child; it hurts the parents; it is evil, and only evil, everywhere and always.



# THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS:—not exceeding one square inserted at \$5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1856.

## KENNETH RAYNER.

This gentleman, who was placed at the tail of the sub-bolting nomination of Stockton as the head, has written a long letter declining the honor! It was certainly a great fall from the longed for nomination for the Presidency by the great body of his party, down, down to the tail end of the picanette ticket of the New Jersey sub-bolters!

Mr. Rayner's letter is a rare production.—It draws a dark picture of Know Nothingism—shows up its "perversions," its "interpolations," &c., as the causes of its present imbecility. He even asserts that "trading politicians" had obtained sufficient influence in the order to foist upon it, to some extent, the machinery of party politics. Alas! his famous Third Degree was impotent to save the Order in its pretended purity!—its boasted nationality! The author of the Third Degree is compelled to confess a failure! Nay, more, Kenneth Rayner—the great high priest of North Carolina Know-Nothingism—asserts that the "direction and management of the order was taken from the hands of the honest and unpretending masses," and it fell under the control of selfish and ambitious politicians! But we must give the reader a fuller view, from Mr. Rayner's own bitter confession. Read the dark and damning picture as drawn by this High Priest of the Order.—Our K. N. friends who regard Rayner as infallible, will find but little to cheer them in this letter. Hear him:

As long as the American party adhered strictly to these great principles; as long as it ignored all extraneous and minor questions; as long as it preserved its prestige of a great popular uprising against foreign influence, priestly tyranny, and assaults upon the Union; it swept everything before it. As long as its members agreed to tolerate differences of opinion, on irrelevant questions, and to act together for the general good, nothing could stay its march. The rival parties of the country stood aghast at its whirlwind progress. I am not sure its immense strength did not originate the causes of its late disasters. Its friends seemed to think it strong enough to carry any and every thing—and hence they endeavored to engraft upon it other issues of domestic policy and of sectional import.—Of its enemies, those who openly assailed it with slander and misrepresentation were powerless for harm; whilst others crept within its folds, some to pervert it to their principles, and others to spy out its machinery and betray it to its foes. And then again the indifferent—those who have no fixed opinions on any question, but who will fight for whomsoever will pay them best; I mean the trading politicians—entered under its banner to carry out selfish views; and to that end foisted on it, to some extent, the machinery of party politics.

The effect was instantly apparent. As soon as those of one section began to interpolate into its creed their views of anti-slavery, and those of another section, their views of pro-slavery—as soon as the direction and management of the order was taken from the hands of the honest and unpretending masses with whom it had originated, and who adhere to it for the sake of its principles alone, and it fell under the control of selfish and ambitious politicians—the people of the country saw and felt that something was wrong, and enthusiasm began to give way to indifference and neglect. With its first reverses, those who had gotten control of the order became alarmed; and then commenced that series of temporizings and blunders, which have ended in mystifying the public mind, to some extent, as to our definite aims, and subjecting us to the charge of inconsistency and vacillation. In the vain expectation of disarming the enemies of the order, of their weapons of falsehood and perversion, concessions have been made again and again, which, instead of abating, have only increased the violence of their malignity. In the equally vain hope of mollifying the hatred of the Romish Church, and of satisfying the croaking conscientiousness of lukewarm friends, one of our cardinal principles (I mean resistance to the aggressions of the Romish Hierarchy) has been so diluted, that, like Douglas's Kansas bill, it is construed one way in one section, and another in another. In addition to this, other issues, extraneous to the objects and purposes of the order, have been added from time to time—differing in different sections, to enable local politicians to save themselves at home, regardless of the effect upon the general good of the order, as a national organization.—And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating this great movement—many who fought for it with might and main, in the days of its pristine purity—find themselves left far in the rear; and that they have become objects of denunciation and abuse, by those who have thus travestied its simple and fair lineaments, who held aloof from it in the weakness of its infancy, but who rushed to its embrace in the strength of its manhood!

I foresaw the dangers which beset us, and predicted the consequences, at the Philadelphia Convention in June 1855. I then discovered a growing disposition to try to conciliate the adherents of the Romish Church in certain States, by abating the stringency of our position to the dangerous assumptions of Papacy—and I warned our friends, that if this was done, it would not only be a compromise of a great principle, but that whilst it would fall to appease the bitter hatred of Romanism, it would lose us the confidence of the rural population, whose resistance to Popery was perhaps the strongest element in their attachment to American principles. I there witnessed a struggle between the Northern and Southern Delegates, as to who should obtain a triumph, in fitting in the "slavery" plank of the platform. For myself, I wanted no power to prevent its insertion. I saw plainly, that when then American party had to "walk the plank," it would do so to its sorrow. I felt—because the question of slavery was extraneous to the aims and ends of our organization. Secondly—because from the very inherent nature of the order, it could accom-

plish its mission, only as a national party; embracing true-hearted Americans of every shade of opinion, on other and minor questions, undivided and undistracted by sectional or local issues. I did not wish to see the American party using the question of slavery agitation, as an electioneering hobby—as the anti-American party is doing; laying down a platform to be construed as anti-slavery in one section, and pro-slavery in another. And even if I had wished it, I knew very well, that with the materials of which the American party was composed, no such game could be successfully played out. It will be recollected by many, that I then warned my Southern friends, that even if they could succeed in obtaining the strongest, pro-slavery platform they might desire, yet, if thereby disruption of the order followed (as I feared, believed, and predicted would be the case) with the loss of our national unity, we should lose the talisman of our strength. I then told them, that the loss of harmony and concert of action would weaken us far more, than the platform would strengthen us, even in the South.

But other counsels than mine and those who concurred with me prevailed. The slavery question was interpolated upon the three "points," "pure and simple" (to use a phrase of late European Diplomacy)—repudiation of that portion of the platform did follow in most of the Northern State Councils—the Southern elections during the Summer and Fall of '55 showed who was right and who was wrong—and we are now reaping the bitter fruits of our discussions on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Rayner bitterly denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as follows:

No man of any sagacity and observation can conceal from himself the fact, that the present condition of the country is alarming. At both ends of the Union, the "slavery" questions pale in insignificance before it, in the public estimation. Americanism—all the delicate questions involved in our foreign relations—all important questions of internal policy—all, for the time, seem to be ignored by the popular mind. The phantom of discord, exorcised by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is stalking through the land, frightening men from their propriety. In the dimensions which now distract our country—in the senses of violence and commotion which prevail in Congress—in the blood which is flowing in Kansas, and which, like that of Abel, is crying from the ground to Heaven for retribution—in the shocks and convulsions which are testing the strength of the Union—we are realizing the sad consequences of that most unwise and unfortunate measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its authors sowed the wind, and our suffering country is now reaping the whirlwind. From the day of the consummation of this measure, I have ever believed it would prove to this nation, what the wrath of Achilles did to Greece, "the direful spring of woes unnumbered."

Truly, Mr. Rayner draws a sad picture of Know Nothingism at the present day—its unity—its nationality! He makes it out a bad case. Yet he ought to know, and the K. N.'s are estopped from objecting to his authority, for he is the man they swear by in this neighborhood. If a Democrat had talked about the K. N. platform having been so plastered with "interpolations" as to be construed one way at the North, and another at the South, they would have denounced it as a matter of course. But Rayner says it and they are bound to acknowledge his authority.

## ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred on the Clarksville, Va. Railroad on Sunday last, by which the Engineer and two others lost their lives. We have not heard the particulars.

## NO CELEBRATION.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—There was no public celebration of Independence day here. At a merry-making in the suburbs, last evening, Charles A. Bell, a sea-captain, was killed. He was a native of Bremen.

MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION.—The New York Times, Black Republican sheet, in speaking of the Massachusetts Senator, says:

"Mr. Sumner is reported as being in a more critical position than he has yet been in since the assault was committed, and there is no probability of his being able to resume his Senatorial duties this session."

HEAVY CORN TRANSACTIONS.—The heaviest corn sales ever made in one day in this city were effected, "on change" this morning. Two hundred and fifteen thousand bushels changed hands at 45.50 cents mostly for present delivery.—Chicago Journal Saturday.

WEALTHY PAUPER.—Catherine Alberti, a beggar and fortune teller, died in Raleigh, N. C. last week. On examining her effects \$2,900 in gold, silver and notes was found together with evidences of her owning a plantation in Kentucky, and 20 shares of railroad stock. Around her body was a belt full of gold coin.

## GOING—GOING—GONE!

Since the nomination of "Buck and Breck" (says the Savannah Georgian) there has been a perfect stampede among the Democratic Know Nothings of Alabama—one wild rush back into the Democratic fold. The Montgomery Journal (Whig) says:

Shortridge, Campbell, Baker, Wm. P. Smith, Hardy, Withers, and a host of other Democrats are shaking off the dust of Know Nothingism in their haste to reach their respective holes in the old Democratic den. In addition to these there are large numbers of their leaders who have their horses already tied out, ready to start at a convenient moment.

Shortridge here mentioned was the Know Nothing candidate for Governor last year. Smith is the distinguished Know Nothing member of Congress from the Tuscaloosa District, whose great speech against foreigners and the Pope, is we dare say, in the possession of all our American friends. In the list should be embraced Bethune, Senator from the City and County of Mobile.

Nor would the case seem to be much different with the Alabama Whigs. So strong is the tendency which they have shown to rally under the Buchanan banner, that it is proposed to run up the old Whig flag as the means of keeping them out of the Democratic camp.

## REVOLUTION THREATENED.

The Free-Soilers, if defeated in the Presidential Election, are to take up arms for the overthrow of the Federal Government!

This, at least, is the proclamation of the supporters of Fremont, if they fail at the ballot box, are to resort to the sword! Such is the bold, open avowal of the New York Courier and Enquirer, now acknowledged to be the leading "republican" journal of the country! That there may be no denial of our statement, we quote from the editorial column of that paper of Thursday, the following paragraphs:

"We are in the midst of a revolution the origin of which is sectional, and its avowed object, to gratify the grasping ambition of the slave power; and a civil war wages in behalf of freedom and in resistance of slavery extension, is a fitting accompaniment of an attempt on the part of the south and their collaborators of the north, to trample on the principles and guarantees of the constitution by the extension of slavery into free territory through the direct legislation of the government."

That such is precisely the state of the country, no honest or intelligent man will deny; and this admitted, the remedy is simple and the duty of every patriot is perfectly apparent. The remedy is to go to the polls, and through the ballot box repudiate the infamous platform put forth at Cincinnati; and over which, the black flag of slavery waves with characteristic impudence; and filling in this do as our fathers did before us—stand by our inalienable rights AND DRIVE BACK WITH ARMS those who dare to trample upon our inheritance. There is no boasting of no threat in this. It is the calm language of honest, conscientious, and determined freemen waiting to us by every breeze from the west; and they are already acting in strict conformity with their avowed determination.

Free men! Patriots! Friends of the national Union! Do you hear that! The most influential journal in the service of the republican party openly proclaims it to be the duty of that party, failing to repudiate the repeal of the Missouri compromise—a compromise which James Madison has declared to be unconstitutional—by a majority vote in the Presidential election, TO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, and wrest the territories of the country, north of the compromise line, from the control of the people who inhabit them, and into whose hands the law of the last congress placed their jurisdiction! There is no mistaking this language. Whether "calm" or not, it is plain and emphatic. The Courier speaks the truth, when it says that the people of Kansas and their associates in treason are already acting in strict conformity with this proclaimed purpose. The question is, shall the plan of these enemies of the country be carried out? Shall civil war deluge our land with blood, to gratify the unprincipled leaders of a political party? Shall the constitution be trampled under foot the Union dissolved, our national greatness destroyed, and the hope of the future crushed, to please such patriots as James Watson Webb and his fanatical confederates in treason? These questions must be answered—and every man who longer remains with the party which this proclaims its purpose answers them affirmatively!

We ought, perhaps, to say that while this bold declaration on the part of the Courier and Enquirer, which in times past has been looked upon as one of the most strongly conservative papers in the country, strikes us with somewhat of astonishment, it by no means stands alone as an evidence of the intentions of the republican party to resort to arms, if they should fail to achieve a victory in the coming presidential election. One of the delegates from this state to the Philadelphia convention has declared, since his return home that it is the intention of the party to make one effort through the ballot box, and if that fails, to resort to force and rebellion as a means of defeating the legislation of congress.

This declaration was made in the presence of gentlemen with whom we are acquainted; and if its purport is questioned, the names of the parties will be given to the public. We are satisfied that it was meant, and that it is, at this moment, the purpose of the leading fanatics connected with the republican organization, to attempt a forcible revolution of the government, should they fail to carry the next election, unless the patriotism of the people, exhibited at the ballot box in the north, shall so emphatically show their weakness, as to render success in such an undertaking wholly impossible! We speak but our sober conviction, when we declare that the union of the states and the peace of the country can only be preserved by such a rebuke of this spirit of rebellion as shall utterly destroy its hope of triumph by a resort to civil war!—Providence Post.

SUDDEN AND MELANCHOLY DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday, the 26th ult., Mr. Alfred Brown was killed by lightning, at North Hampton, N. H. He was standing in the door with a young lady to whom he was long to be married, viewing the rain upon the wide ocean, and the serpentine displays in the dark clouds. One vivid flash, and he falls a lifeless corpse! and by his side lay her who was to become his partner in life. She was restored, but his life had closed. There were no visible marks of the lightning upon him nor upon the house. It is supposed that the electric current struck the ocean, and that he was struck by a scattering branch.

HOUSE AND CHILD BURNED.—Mr. George Guy, a deranged man living at Ocean View near Norfolk set fire to his house on Monday night and burned it up together with one of his little children. His wife with one child escaped. His derangement was occasional by drinking.

## NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The Directors of this Company met here on Tuesday last, and on Thursday the annual meeting of the stockholders was held. There were several cars from the west on Wednesday evening, filled with stockholders and passengers; and the attendance of stockholders from all quarters was large, showing a deep interest in the work.

The Hon. Calvin Graves presided, and Philemon Hawkins and Chas. Phillips, Esqs., acted as Secretaries. All the Directors, both of the State and stockholders, were in attendance. Robt. P. Dick, Esq., appeared as the State's representative.

The Report of Mr. Fisher, the President of the Company, is a full, able, and most satisfactory document. It shows that the Road has been exceedingly managed during the past year, and that its prospects in the future are most cheering.

The total receipts of the Road, from all sources, for the year ending 30th June, 1856, amount to \$230,301 26; the total expense of operating the Road during the time amounts to \$108,208 29—leaving a balance of \$122,092 97.

The cost of the Road, in round numbers, is four millions of dollars—the estimated additional amount required to pay indebtedness, complete and equip it, making the whole capital invested \$4,350,000. Six per cent, on this would be \$261,000. "It may be safely stated," says Mr. Fisher, "that no Road in this country of equal length [223 miles] and character of construction, has ever been built and put to work for so small an amount of first cost." The President looks forward with great confidence to constantly augmenting receipts.

The President recommends, as good policy and good economy, the purchase of not less than one hundred negro men for Company work—having arrived at the conclusion, from experience and observation, that the difference to the Road, in the value between hired and owned hands, is equal to twenty per cent, in favor of ownership.—Raleigh Standard.

## From the Enquirer.

### GOV. WISE AND H. R. PLEASANTS, ESQ.

About 6 o'clock, A. M., Monday morning, Gov. WISE was sitting at his table in the Capitol, attending to official business. His room was entered by Hugh R. Pleasants. He entered without knocking, without inquiry or usual salutation, and took a seat on the sofa in the room, in the rear of Mr. Wise's seat which faced the door. After sitting a few minutes, he rose, went towards the door and asked, "Where is old Gizzard foot?" "Gizzard foot is not this morning," he said. Gov. Wise replied: "Yes sir, here he is—I am the very man!" He repeated the question and was replied to in the same way. Pleasants then said: "Well by G—d! I didn't know you—and you are Gizzard-foot! and Ebo shin, are you?" Gov. Wise said: "I know you sir—you are Hugh R. Pleasants, are you?" With that he commenced with the most vulgar and taunting abuse, and Mr. Wise ordered him out of the room. He refused to go out. Mr. Wise then rose, and as he approached Pleasants, the latter put himself in the position of menace and assault and squared off as if to give a blow. Mr. Wise took hold of him to put him out of the room, when he offered violent resistance, and Mr. Wise struck him a blow (which drew some little blood from his cheek) and kicked him out. The Messenger hearing Mr. Wise ordering Pleasants out, came and put him out of the Capitol. Such is the true and full statement of a matter, which may be much misrepresented, and is, therefore, made at once.

MRS. VANDERBILT NO. 185 SUFFOLK STREET SAYS OF

## DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

"Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysteria, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Hibernia, and before I had used them all, was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted."

New York, March 25, 1856.  
I have been very careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature [10] FLEMING BROS.

## LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALISBURY N. C.

July 7th, 1856.  
A—Miss Lucy A. Armfield, J. T. Alston, W. H. Allen.  
B—E. E. Beam, J. T. Bollin, J. Barber, J. H. C. Bingham, W. Boupart, W. F. Brown, S. S. Bell, L. S. Burkhead, Polly Beeble, J. Barger, Ann C. Brown, J. D. Burns, J. J. Bryan, R. A. Brown, Miss S. A. Blackwelder, J. T. & S. M. Blair.  
C—John Cress, G. W. Caldwell, Wiley Canup, John D. Crook, Thomas Cowan.  
D—Rev. A. F. Dickinson 2.  
E—F. T. File, W. G. Ford, W. C. Freeman, John Fesperman, Mrs. E. A. Fife.  
G—J. B. Gorton, J. B. Goodman, J. G. W. Johnston, A. D. Jilbert.  
H—J. N. Heathman, Col. R. M. House, H. Hill, Julius Holte, A. M. Jackson.  
K—M. Kister, John Kerr, Rev. P. Kisher.  
L—Miss A. Lile, W. C. Lord, Miss C. Lentz, H. Lynch.  
M—John Means, G. Morgan, C. McHay, W. McCutley.  
N—T. P. Nicholson, Miss R. Neal.  
O—P. P. Riebelin, E. Ruffy, A. H. Rendleman, 4 P. Rafter, Wm. A. Roberts, 2, T. Ragland.  
S—Louis Stern, J. H. Sloan, O. A. Sifford, Joel Sullivan, A. Stowe, A. Souing.  
W—J. M. Watson, A. Workman, W. Warren 2, J. H. Weant, T. W.  
JNO. A. WEIRMAN, P. M.

## To the Ladies.

WE have on hand a large stock of Ladies' Handsome Summer Mantillas, which we wish to close out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, at wholesale or retail. BREN & STEELE. Charlotte, June 19, 1856. 2-4

## Crescent City Circus.

ON ITS SOUTHERN TOUR.



120 MEN AND HORSES!

GRANDEST PROCESSION OF THE AGE!

NO HUMBUG, NO INDIANS, NO ANIMALS!

A Good old-Fashioned Circus, such as used to Travel Thirty Years Ago.

WM. C. MANAIAN, Sole Proprietor.

Mr. John Shay, Equestrian Director.

Wm. C. Middleton, Treasurer.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

CHARLOTTE, July 14th. CONCORD,

July 15th, GOLD HILL, 16. SALISBU

RY, 17th & 18th, MOCKSVILLE, 19th.

Admission Fifty Cents, children and servants 25 cents. Doors open at 1 and 6. Performance to commence at 2 and 7.

JIMMEY REYNOLDS,

The ORATOR of the Ring in the Land.

Immense Feats of Equilibrium, Strength and Elegance! Only one star in the Firmament shining more brightly, appearing more Beautiful than "Venus rising from the Sea."

MILLE FRANK VIG,

The Floral Equestrienne, who introduces her troupe of Elin Equies—so small as to be wonders in nature, so graceful as to claim universal admiration, as novel in performance as to surprise all beholders!

Madame Showles, The English Lady delineator of the Scenes of the Tournament and Chivalry, will represent the Queen of "Love and Beauty," as in the days of Ivanhoe, and Ashby de la Zouche.

Mad'le Frank Vic, changing from her gentle introduction of the Miniature Steeds, so elegantly pleasing, will excite the astonishment and even fear of the audience, by performing the wild, unruly and fierce Mexican Pet Horse,

UREKA.

And show that careful training can cause the fiery Steed of the desert to become submissive and obedient to a beautiful and innocent girl.

GREAT EQUESTRIANS,

Who has not heard of the accomplished, Mr. O. Dale, the renowned graceful Rider and One Hundred Summer Men? His great achievements make him the favorite of the Ring.

MR. W. J. SMITH,

A Six Horse Rider of such renown that comparison and description are equally futile to do justice to the great scene of horsemanship and acrobatic power he daily executes—he is styled the Deimon Hunter of the Mountains.

MR. J. SHOWLES,

The Hercules of the Ages—the wonder of the age—the strong man of the mountain—possessing all those feats of agility and strength, and superb with horsemanship, will induce many a cheer, and create many an anxious surprise in his several distinctive acts.

MASTER CHARLES SHAY,

The Niagara Juggler—in a host of delicious, magical and wonderful, an adept in the great art of curious deceptive Feats—will amuse, interest and instruct the old as well as the juveniles.

THE VENDEAN BROTHERS,

An immense act of Suspensions, Clings, Posturing, by the two Herculean Artists. The greatest feat ever invented, will be performed by the original inventor, Mr. Chas. Morrison, and John Foster, on a Pole thirty feet high. Mr. Morrison will perform some of the most extraordinary feats ever beheld in this country, which has won for them the appellation of the Aerial Contortionists.

JIMMEY REYNOLDS,

The Clown of the North, the South, the East and the West—the "first offender" or fun, the best investments in the World for a hearty laugh—the Prince of Good fellows, and companion of the laughing spirits of the age—announces distinctly that at each performance he will cause the audience to shake hands with the Comic, Educated, Trick, Kicking, Fast Going, High getting up, Low getting down, Rolling over, Standing upon head Poles.

Holm Colon Poley takes a glass, whose performances show that the much abused Mule tribe have more sense than many that run them down.

MR. W. WALKER,

Will direct and introduce the many favorite Pantheons and Farces, which will close with fun and spirit, each entertainment.

GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.—Mad'le Frank Vic, among the splendid acts, she will introduce, will dance in conjunction with the favorite Clown, Jim Reynolds, a superb divertissement entitled the Flirtation Supper.

The New Orleans Double Brass and String Band, will execute many splendid and popular airs from the best and most approved masters.

J. H. SARGANT, Agent.

July 8th, 1856. 4-2t.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CATAWBA COUNTY.—Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Paul Setzer, Adm'r, of Daniel Setzer, dec'd, vs. Andrew Setzer, David Setzer, Wesley Setzer, and others.—Petition for Distribution.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer are non-residents of this State; therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner, for six successive weeks, for the said Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer to be and appear at our next County court to be opened and held for the County of Catawba at the Court house in Newton on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise Judgement will be taken pro confesso.

Witness: Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our Court at office in Newton this 27 day of May A. D. 1856.

GEO. SETZER, c. c.

(pr. adv. \$6.) 6t 5t

June 3.

## TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

Engineer's Office, W. N. C. R. R.

Salisbury, June 17th, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at Statesville, N. C., until July 15th, for

Grading, Masonry, and Cross-ties for the remainder of the First Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and extending West from Statesville.

On the first 15 miles of this work, there is important Masonry, and especially the Bridge across the Catawba River, but all of which is particularly worthy of attention.

Plans, Profile, and Specifications with estimates of the work may be seen at the office of the Engineer after the 4th of July.

JAMES C. TURNER,

Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.

June 17th '56. 5w—1

## SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

J. B. MARSH, Agent of American Sunday School Union, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found  
Four 100 vol. Libraries.....\$10 each  
Two 75 ".....5 00  
Cabinet Library.....2 50  
Three Village Libraries.....3 00  
Question Books, 75 cts. per doz. Hymn Books \$1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Dictionaries, Biblical Antiquities, Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent any where in the State at Depository prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union," Box 71, Greensboro' N. C., will be promptly attended to.  
June 21st, 1856. 2-3m

## TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

W. C. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 23, 1856. 4t

## GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-4t

## Greensboro' Female College.

The Fall Session of 1856, will commence, on the 31st day of July.

Terms.—Board (including furnished Room, attendance, Fuel, Washing and lights) with Tuition in all the English branches.....\$70 00

Incidental tax, for repairs.....1 00

Day scholars, for fuel.....2 00

EXTRAS: Music on the Piano or Guitar \$25 50

Drawing, \$5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastel, \$10. Oil Painting, \$20. Latin, \$5.

French, \$10. Regular fees are to be paid one-half in advance, the other half at the end of the session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, free of charge, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information.

T. M. JONES, President.

June 3, 1856. 1-2t

## Salisbury Male Academy.

REV. JOHN C. AVERETT, A. M. Principal.

The next session will open on Monday 14th of July next.



# REPUBLICAN BANNER

150. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

H. M. SHAW, of Currituck

SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,

2nd. Wm. J. BLOW, of Pitt.

3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.

4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,

5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,

6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,

7th. R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg,

8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

For Governor:

THOMAS BRAGG,

of Northampton.

FOR THE COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. WALTON,

Maj. N. F. HALL.

WE are requested to announce CALEB

KIUTTS, as a Candidate for re-election

for High Sheriff at the ensuing August Election.

WE are authorized to announce Col. H. L.

ROBARDS, as an anti-Know-Nothing

candidate to represent this Senatorial District

in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider

circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will

be sent to subscribers at the following rates:

One copy, for six months, \$1

Six copies, \$4

Twenty copies, \$8

Twenty copies, \$15

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

MR. GILMER AND FOREIGNERS.

We learn that Mr. Gilmer, in his speeches,

is particularly severe upon foreigners. Is he

opposed to them from principle, or is he abusing

them for the sake of pleasing the Know-

Nothings? To judge from his acts, which

speak louder than words, it would seem that

he is the peculiar friend of Foreigners. He is

a member of a Church whose Pastor is a for-

eigner by "birth, training and education," and

we suppose that this same Scotch-Irishman is

the spiritual guide of Mr. G. and his children.

He patronizes a school whose Principal is a

full-blooded Irishman, one of the sort "of

whom," said Mr. Know-Nothing Steadman,

"you cannot make a white man." Yet this

Irishman has the training of Mr. Gilmer's

children. He is a member of the Greensboro'

Life Insurance Company which is managed

by another foreigner; yet Mr. Gilmer is will-

ing to let him manage his financial affairs.

He recommended an Irish Catholic for office

under the General Government—in fact, Mr.

Gilmer's antecedents are decidedly of an

Irish tendency, and, upon the whole, he is

considerable of an Irishman, if not more so.

How does it appear, reader, for any one to

abuse and vilify the foreigner and at the

same time give to him the care of his soul,

the education of his children and his financial

interests? Such a man is Mr. Gilmer, the

Know-Nothing candidate for Governor.—

Spurn him! he is unworthy of the suffrages,

—or even a thought from FREEMEN.

WE have received from Hon. Thos.

L. CHINGMAN, his very interesting letter on

the Measurements of the Black Mountain.

WE have received a few copies of the

"Extra Campaign N. C. Standard," from the

office of publication at Raleigh. It is replete

with valuable information for the people and

should be in the hands of everybody. Now

is the time to circulate the documents, and

this sheet alone contains more valuable mat-

ter than will be published in all the papers

besides during the balance of the Campaign.

Club up, send and get a hundred copies for

Amid the strife of party politics it is

quite refreshing to find an individual who has

opinions of his own—an independent man—one

who stands aloof from party, has the good of his

country at heart, and does not look to the ad-

vancement of selfish interests or party success.

When a man of this sort becomes a candidate

for any place in the gift of the people, it is the

duty of the good men of all parties to rally to

his support—elect him. We have such a man in

the person of Col. H. L. ROBARDS, the present

anti-Know Nothing candidate in this Senatorial

District for a seat in the State Senate. So far

as party lines are now drawn he may be said to

occupy independent ground—he is committed to

no party—but his views on both State and Fed-

eral politics are exceedingly enlarged and lib-

eral. He is in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska

Act, advocated it from the first, refused to partici-

pate in the deliberations of the Whig Conven-

tion, held here in the spring of 1851, unless it

was specially recognised and endorsed. He is

in favor of maintaining the rights of every State,

and opposed to enforcing civil and religious dis-

abilities against the right of acquiring citizen-

ship in our land. He is and always has been in

favor of Equal Suffrage, and in favor of getting

it by the Legislative mode, knowing it to be the

cheapest and most expeditious way, and will

vote for obtaining it in that manner at the en-

uing session. He is an Internal Improvement

man, and will give his aid to every scheme by

which the people or the State may be benefited

and our vast hidden resources developed. He is

opposed to fanaticism in all its various forms,

and will use his influence and vote for the repeal

of the odious Five Gallon Law which was foisted

upon the people of this county by the Know

Nothing party of this town and the fanatics in

the last Legislature. The citizens generally of

this Senatorial District should feel proud to

have such an able and efficient representative of

their rights and interests in the next Legisla-

ture, for he will undoubtedly make one of the

most popular and influential members of that

body—and in regard to his consenting to an-

ounce himself as a candidate we consider it as

omnibus of the "good time coming." By unit-

ing legislative wisdom and experience with

great personal influence he will be able to re-

deem and protect the best interests of the State

and the immediate section that he will repre-

sent. We would be glad, if possible, to see him

unanimously elected to occupy a position for

which he is so preeminently qualified.

THE Watchman thinks that only one of the

Democratic candidates for the Commons can be

elected, and advises Mr. Hall to try and outdo

Walton in making pretty faces and elegant ges-

tures. That advice is thrown away, no democrat

is going to split his ticket at this election—and

therefore neither of the know nothing candi-

dates will have a chance to slip in, unless some

of these "tricks," which the Watchman editor

certainly knows all about, are played upon us

secretly.

For the Banner.

Messrs. Editors.—We often hear it said

that Gen. Washington was in favor of and

practiced the principles now advocated by the

K. N. party. Let us examine this subject a

little and see whether Washington's practice

corresponded with the doctrines set forth by

that party. They say they are in favor of ad-

vancing to political stations none who are not

Americans, by "birth, training and education."

Washington appointed Gen. Hamilton a mem-

ber of his Cabinet, who was a foreign born

citizen.

There never has been a time in the history

of our own country, when the Government

was administered on their principles. Go back

to the Declaration of Independence. Read the

history of the men who signed that docu-

ment, and you will find that eight of the num-

ber, nearly one-seventh, were foreigners by

birth, and nearly as many more, received their

education in whole or in part abroad. So that

according to the K. N. principles, more than

one fourth of that noble band who pledged

their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred hon-

or, for their country's Independence, if now

reviving, would be unfit to hold the humblest of-

ice in the land. Such men as the Rev. Dr.

The last Watchman, in a long rigma-

role about the speeches of the Candidates on the

Saturday previous, comes down like a "thun-

dergust of woodpeckers" on Col. ROBARDS

for being in favor of the repeal of the odious

Five Gallon Law, which has been in operation

in our town for the past year and a half. As

the Watchman is the organ of the Know

Nothing party in this County we may clearly

infer, as it has been generally supposed all the

time, that the Five Gallon Law was and is real-

ly a Know Nothing measure. Here we have

a candid admission of the fact then, that it is

one of the principles of that party to proscrib-

e the rights and privileges of freemen, even in

the most unimportant and minor affairs of life.

We grant that a majority of the people have

a right to pass such a law, and we also

contend that when such a law becomes nox-

ious to them they have a right to repeal it.

A large number of the citizens of the town

are highly incensed against this law and they

are clamorous for its repeal. It is their privi-

lege then to elect liberal minded men to the

Legislature—men who will faithfully carry out

their wishes in every particular—men who

will have an eye to their peculiar rights and

privileges of the people and who will leave

nothing undone to secure them. Such men

are Robards, Walton and Hall.

WE have been asked by several of our

friends why we did not reply to the Watchman's

correspondent, Union American, last week. We

had prepared a reply and put it in type for our

last issue, but it was unavoidably crowded out,

and as it did not then appear we consider it al-

together unnecessary to put it in. And, more-

over, we have determined not to bandy epithets

through our paper with every anonymous black-

guard who chooses to assail us, simply because

he can find a convenient medium through which

he can do so.

For the Banner.

Messrs. Editors.—"We are sure that no

Whig, not a traitor at heart can unite with

locofocism in the coming Election."

The above beautiful extract is taken from

an editorial in the Raleigh Register of July

2d. If we mistake not the editor of the Regis-

ter is the same bright youth who is reported

to have said in the Greensboro' Convention,

when called on for a speech, that he could not

stand, but if others would not speak that he

would move to send out for Mr. Gilmer, to

laugh. It seems that he was indifferent wheth-

er some one of N. Carolina's distinguished

speakers should address the Convention, or

Mr. Gilmer laugh. His intellect must have

been brightened very much since the conven-

tion to enable him to look into other men's hearts

to tell the motives by which they are actuated.

We would advise him the next time he thinks

of perpetrating such a falsehood, to listen to

one of Mr. Gilmer's hearty honest laughs, and

if it does not have the effect to brighten his

understanding it may put him in a better hu-

mor.

July 8th, 1856.

THE "Prices Current" of Washing-

ton City should hereafter embrace, as an item

of trade, "Canning an Abolitionist, three

hundred dollars; the maximum ruling rates;

the supply of heads that need caning; abun-

dant, the demand limited; prices have a down-

ward tendency."

ANOTHER BRITISH CONSUL IN TROUBLE.

Strange reports are published in the New Or-

leans papers concerning a summary process

served upon Mr. Muir, the British Consul in

that city. It appears he was travelling on

board the steamer Niagara, bound for Cairo,

in company with a French lady, when the

other ladies took exception to their conduct



# THE "DROP OF BLOOD" CALUMNY.

From the Washington Union.

We published the emphatic denunciation by the Lancaster Intelligencer of the base calumny which attributed to Mr. Buchanan the declaration that "if he had one drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." It seems now that this falsehood originated in 1828, when Mr. Buchanan was a candidate for Congress as a Jackson Democrat. The charge was revived a few years afterwards, when Mr. Buchanan came forward with the characteristic straightforwardness and frankness of his nature, and denounced it as an unmitigated calumny. We copy from the Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter the letter of Mr. Buchanan, with the single remark, with such a refutation as we now present, no one can repeat the slander without knowingly giving currency to a falsehood:

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter.

We observe by the report of the congressional proceedings, in the National Intelligencer of March 30th, that on the previous Friday evening our Senator Buchanan was assailed by Mr. Morgan, of New York, and Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, with the charge of once having said, in a 4th of July oration, "that if he thought he had one drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." This charge was promptly contradicted by Mr. Ramsey and General Kem, of the Pennsylvania delegation.

It is not our intention at present to make any comments upon this ridiculous story, which first originated in 1828, immediately preceding Mr. Buchanan's fifth election to Congress, but merely to republish the letter of that gentleman to the editor of the "Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier," dated February 27, 1838, contradicting the charge so explicitly and unequivocally as to silence the slander, it was supposed forever. This letter was elicited by a similar charge, made in debate by Mr. Cox, a member of the convention for amending the constitution of Pennsylvania, in May, 1837. It was then promptly repelled, before the convention, by the present Judge Porter and Emanuel C. Reigart, both members of that body—the first a prominent democrat, and the latter one of the anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania.

Had this sentiment, or anything like it, ever been uttered by Mr. Buchanan at a "political meeting in the court house in Lancaster," these two gentlemen, from their position and character, must either have heard it themselves, or immediately heard it from others, both of them being residents of that city when it was alleged to have been uttered, and Mr. Reigart having resided there ever since. The charge would have specially attracted public attention at that time as Mr. Buchanan was a successful candidate for the State Legislature both in October, 1814, and October, 1815.

Mr. Cox, not satisfied with the contradiction of Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, endeavored to obtain proof of the charge and renewed in a letter to the editor of the "Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier," dated February 24, and published in that paper of February 29, 1838, the testimony which he then adduced in support of it, and all which could be collected after a laborious search consists of the certificate of a certain Anthony McGlinn and an extract of a letter from George Ford, Jr., both of which it will be perceived, are referred to in the following letter of Mr. Buchanan:

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1838.

SIR: I have this moment perused the letter of J. F. Cox, published in yesterday's Inquirer. His late official station, I as a member of the convention, induces me to notice the stale slander which he again repeats, and which I now pronounce to be utterly and absolutely false, no matter from what source it may have proceeded, or shall proceed. I never did on any occasion, public or private, whether at the court-house in Lancaster, or elsewhere, declare that "if I knew I had one drop of democratic blood in my veins I would let it out," or any words to that effect. This ridiculous story is without a shadow of foundation.

The first version of the story was, that I had used the expression in an oration which I had delivered at the court-house in Lancaster on the 4th of July, 1815. The oration itself disproved the assertion, and then, after Mr. Cox had made it a subject of debate before the reform convention, in May last, one of the papers of Harrisburg solemnly announced that the expression had been used by me on the floor of the House of Representatives in this city, in reply to Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, and that it could be proved by a gentleman who had formerly been a democratic representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. The scene is now again shifted to the court-house in Lancaster, and a certain Anthony McGlinn is the witness. He states that "a number of years ago, one evening," whilst I was addressing a political meeting there assembled, he had heard me use the expression already stated, "in an emphatic manner, with my right hand elevated above my head." He does not state the year when the expression was used, nor the name of any other person who was present at this public meeting.

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Cox that if I had uttered such a sentiment as that attributed to me at the court-house at Lancaster, it would have been heard by hundreds of people; that it would immediately have become the subject of universal remark and universal condemnation; and that it would have been severely and justly commented on by the newspapers of the day. Had it been true there would have been no occasion for him to resort to Anthony

McGlinn to prove the charge, nor to a conversation alleged by Mr. Ford to have been held with Mr. Peter Shudell, who although a respectable, is an aged man; and from a defect of memory, incident to that period of life, must have confounded what may have been stated to him by others with what he had heard himself. But, I again repeat, no matter who has been or shall be the witness, the tale is utterly and absolutely false.

Shortly after the slander was made a subject of debate by Mr. Cox in the reformed convention a number of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party, signed a petition disapproving the charge, so far as it was possible for a negative to be proved which was placed and still remains in the hands of one of my friends. After what had been said in the reply to Mr. Cox by Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, who must either have heard the expression, had it been used, or heard of it immediately after, I deemed it wholly unnecessary then to publish this certificate. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

We have said, in the commencement of this article, that we would at this time publish nothing in refutation of this charge but Mr. Buchanan's own letter. We have, however, procured a copy of the certificate to which Mr. B. refers, and give it publicly below for the first time. In doing so, we will boldly assert that the thirty subscribers to it are gentlemen of as much moral worth and respectability as can be found among the same number of individuals in any other community in the Union; and we venture to say that no respectable man in Pennsylvania, of any political party, after reading Mr. B.'s contradiction, endorsed by the cool and deliberate declaration of these gentlemen, will reiterate the charge believing himself in his truth:

**Certificate.**

Several of the undersigned have known Mr. Buchanan ever since he first came to Lancaster to study law with the late James Hopkins, and the others for many years past. We are all convinced that if, at a public meeting at the court-house, or anywhere else in this city, he had ever used such an expression, or anything like it, as which has been attributed to him by Mr. Cox in the convention, to wit, "that he had thanked his God that he had not a drop of democratic blood in his veins, and if he had he would draw it out"—some of us would have heard it, and all of us would have heard of it, and it must have become a subject of general conversation throughout Lancaster. To the best of our knowledge, it never was mentioned by any person until the year 1828, immediately before Mr. Buchanan's last election to Congress on the democratic Jackson ticket. As this election immediately preceded General Jackson's first election to the Presidency, (in November, 1828), and as Mr. Buchanan had been for several years previously his ardent and active supporter, he was then opposed with much zeal and bitterness.

Ever since we first heard this story, referring back as it did to 1815 we have always believed and still believe, that it was got up without any foundation in fact, for the purpose of operating against Mr. Buchanan's election to Congress in 1828. Indeed we had never supposed that any person acquainted with his character could believe that at any period of his life he would have made such a declaration as now seems to be seriously imputed to him.

William Jenkins, James Humes, George R. Krug, William Cooper, Wm. B. Fordney, George R. Krug, John N. Lane, Wm. B. Fordney, John N. Lane, John Mathiot, John Reynolds, F. A. Muhlenburg, John Mathiot, John Reynolds, John Christ, J. R. Montgomery, George Minner, Henry Rogers, William Frick, Jacob Demuth, Samuel Dale, Christian Buchner, John Ogilby, John Bounberger, John F. Steinman, John Ross, Edm. Reigart, John Miller, Edm. Reigart, Henry Keffler, Benj. Chapneys, George Messenkop,

Gen. Menacian Hunt, a gentleman prominently identified with the Texas struggle for independence, died in Tennessee on the 20th ult.

**HOOPS AND HYDROPHOBIA.**—One virtue at least, has been discovered in the hooped petticoat; mad dogs cannot bite the wearers. Excellent things, therefore, for summer wear!

## NEW GOODS!

**McNeely, Nock & Gaither,**

ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

**LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**

Ever offered in Western Carolina. Consisting of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Mole-skin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axles, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Sadlery, Saddle Leather, Bolting Cloth, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

**A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.**

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,** which will be sold at unparalleled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

April 1

## ALL THINGS MUST PASS AWAY.

One by one our friends are leaving,  
One by one we're called to part;  
As the gloomy shadow falleth  
On each life's sacred heart.  
Ties are broken, hearts are bleeding,  
As we hasten to decay;  
For the word of God is spoken,  
All things here must pass away.

One by one the flowers fadeeth,  
E'er they ripen into bloom;  
By the winds untimely blasted;  
Scattered o'er the living tomb.  
With the morning sun they open;  
Bloom and wither in a day,  
Slightly all nature whispers,  
All things here must pass away.

See those giants of the forest,  
Spreading out toward the sky;  
Sho' their years may number many,  
Yet they wither, droop and die.  
Those bright stars that gild the heavens,  
With their feeble twinkling light,  
Tho' for ages they have sparkled,  
Soon will sink in endless night.  
All that's earthly here must wither,  
All that's mortal must decay,  
For the word of God is spoken,  
All things here must pass away.

The man who could not "trust his feelings" is supposed to do business on the cash principle.

## THE Jersey Settlement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY PLANTATION of

**700 Acres**

of Oak and Hickory land about one half of which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grass, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Cotton. The improvements consist in part of Dwelling house, Office, Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw Mills.

The Mill-Seat is one of the best in the country, with a large and constant supply of water, offering fine facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on the premises a Well of excellent water, besides numerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N. C. R. R. and near Hillsboro Station. He would sell it all together or divide it into two tracts, and give possession almost any time this fall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash, the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and approved security, also, mortgage on the property.

ORSTON BRADSHAW.

May 14th, 1856. 3m-40.

## E. Nye Hutchison, Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

**Country Produce**

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; Hunt, Lexington; Robert Souter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37-1y.

## Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kits.

Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda Biscuits, Raisins, Almonds, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt, Currants, Macaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail.

MILLS, MOOSE & Co., Salisbury, May 13th 1856. 4-49.

## Valuable Plantation For Sale.

I OFFER to sell at private sale, the plantation on which I formerly lived, situated in Rowan County, about one mile to the left of the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linn and others, containing about

**178 Acres,**

any person wishing to purchase said plantation, will please call on Peter Trexler who is living two and a half miles north west from the former place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.

JACOB TREXLER.

May 13th, 1856. 4-49.

## SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

**Read-Made Clothing,**

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-7

## Rowan House.

H. L. ROARDS, PROPRIETOR.

**SALISBURY, N. C.**

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1856. 4-49.

Spencer Sawyer, of Elizabeth City, who was acquitted recently of the murder of Wm. Charles, was shot and killed, on Wednesday last, by one Wm. Davis. The gun used by Davis was the same one with which Charles was shot and the same barrel. Davis, at last accounts, was at large; the citizens declaring that if he is arrested, they will tear the jail down. So says the Norfolk American.

Cigar ashes will be found an invaluable remedy for the bite of the mosquito and other insects. Wet the ashes and rub them on the part, and the stinging sensation will be extracted almost instantly. The reason of this is, that ashes contain alkali, which neutralizes the acid of the poison.

Hon. Mr. Graham, of N. C., late Secretary of the Navy, under the Fillmore Administration, is at the St. Nicholas. We regret to learn the cause of his visit North has been a painful accident which happened to the hand of his wife, as to which he has been consulting medical advisers.—N. Y. Express.

Herbert, of California, indicted for the murder of Thomas Keating some time since in Washington, has been committed to the jail of that city to await his trial.

## SALE OF LAND.

BY ORDER of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, I will offer the following valuable land for Sale at public auction

**350 acres.**

To be sold upon the petition of Daniel Coleman and others, being the plantation upon which James Coleman lived and died, situated upon Coddle Creek, adjoining the lands of Margaret Coleman, Phillip Overcash, John Beaver and others. To be sold on the premises the 26th day of July next, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving bond and approved security. Pr. adv. \$3 50. 6-1

**115 acres.**

To be sold on the petition of Edmund Burk and others, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cowan deceased, known as the Isaac Cowan place, adjoining the lands of O. G. Ford, Milton Cowan and others. To be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on the 5th day of August next, being Tuesday of Rowan County Court. Terms, nine months credit, bond and approved security.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. C.

June 12, 1856. 8-1 Pr. adv. \$1.

## TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by

H. L. ROARDS.

## China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c., &c., for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30-

## Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

**FLEMING BROS.,**

60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Proprietors.

Scovill & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C.

John Mink, Concord.

King Hege & Co., Lexington N. C.

G. M. Bingham, Mocksville.

E. & B. Gaither, do.

W. G. James, Taylorsville.

May 12, 1856. 17-68.

**MISTAKE OF THE PRINTER.**—An orator, inspiring freely, in a husky voice said:

"In short, ladies and gentlemen, I can only say that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotions of my heart." The newspapers printed the speech leaving the "n" out of "window." He was taken somewhat aback when he read it.

**SELF-DEFENCE.**—It is said that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has procured a rifle with a three feet barrel, disguised as a walking cane, which he carries with him constantly, even into the Senate chamber, ready loaded and capped. Did Mr. Wilson ever hear of the reply made by a pugilist to a young blood who inquired of him what was the best position for self-defence? It was this:—"Keep a civil tongue in your head."

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS.

## Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers

AND Commission Merchants,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of Groceries, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and produce generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856. 37-1y.

## Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.

Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.

Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.

Business Shoes and Gaiters.

Youths and Boys Boots.

A large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y-35.

## FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of the year. Apply at this office.

## Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Marbury, McRorie & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23-



**TISBURY, MARTIN VINEYARD.**

This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, colds &c., and would carefully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine.

I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particularly for children) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A HUNTING M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine.

A BRONSON.

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAYO, November 18, 1853.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick by various means, principally thru' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Bryten, these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quantity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth.

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union.

St. Louis, Minnesota Territory.

Sir.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

When passing through Gaiena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.

Being thus really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for years.—I had not, I confess, much confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, without obtaining any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After five dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect. Several of the Captains of the Upper River have carried with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

**SCIENTIFIC.**—"What is the cause of the potato rot?"

"It is attributed to the rot-tastery influence of the earth."

"How was this ascertained?"

"By consulting a great many common-inters?"

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOORE — J. A. KENNEDY

## NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

**Mills, Moose & Co.**

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y-35.

## DR. W. F. BASON, DENTIST,

**SALISBURY, N. C.**

Office on the corner next Dr. Whitehead, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotel, and the business portion of the city.

June, 10th 1856. 41-52.

## FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

**CABINET WARE ROOMS,**

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

**CABINET BUSINESS,**

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowse & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do., 4 French Bedsteads, Common do., do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of C-Flats constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM, HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39-1y.

## Dr. A. Torrence,